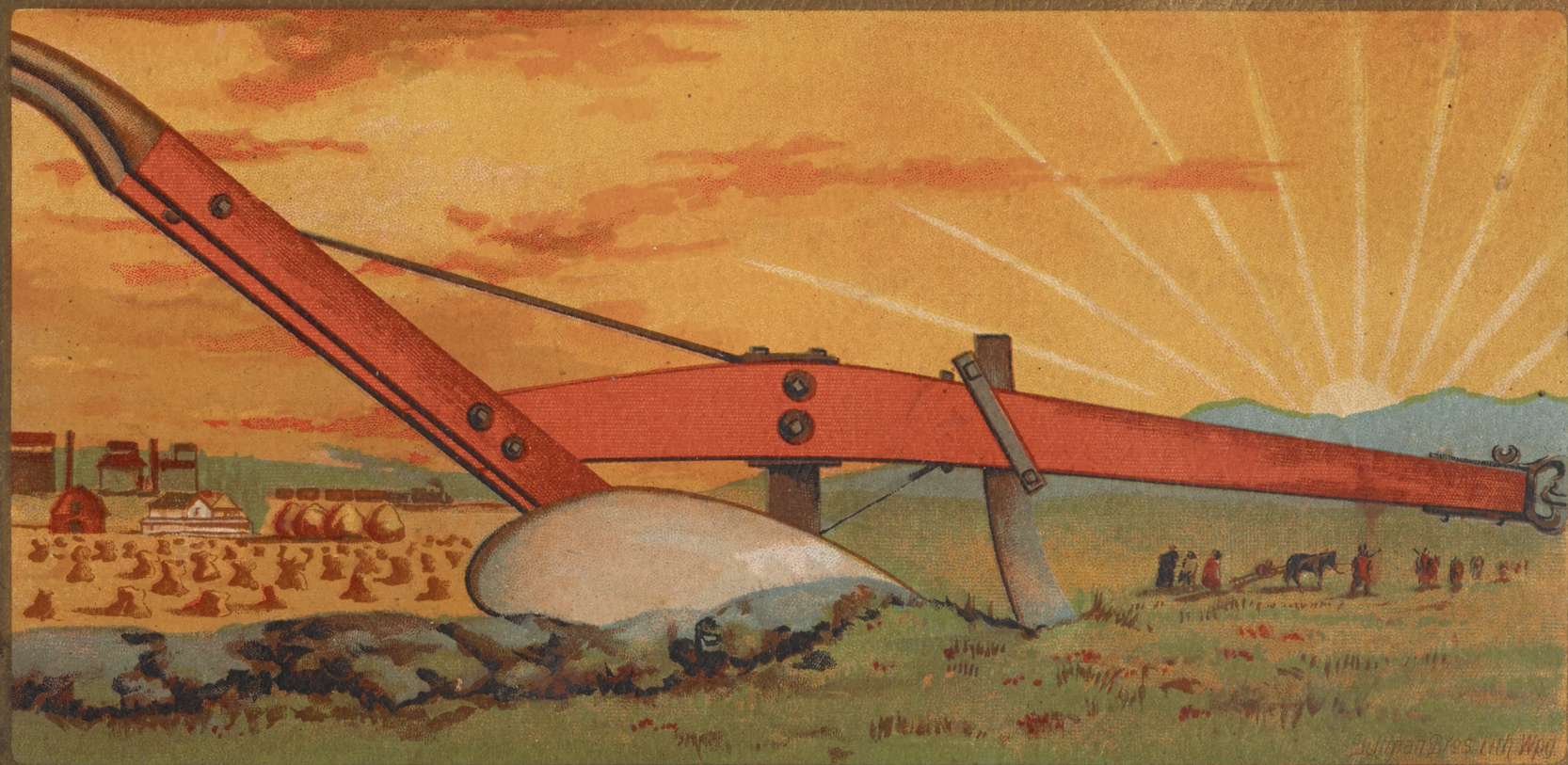


The EVOLUTION of the PRAIRIE ^{by} THE PLOW



Some
damage
But rare

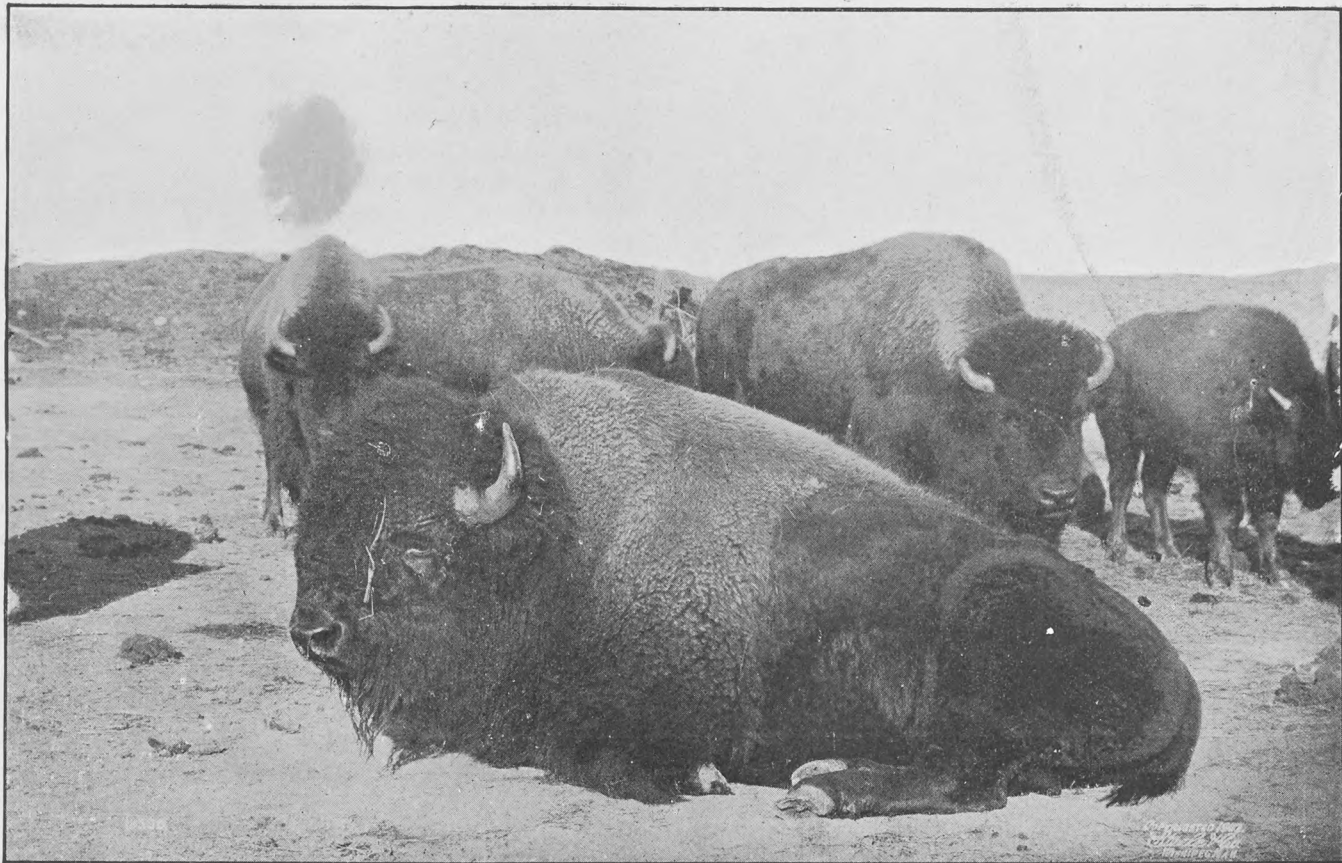
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The Evolution Of The Prairie By The Plough



The Epic of the Plough, as pictured on the cover of this pamphlet, is being written with wonderful energy and rapidity upon the vast prairies of Western Canada. It is only within the last few years that this great development has begun to advance with its present giant strides. To go back in thought only one generation is to go back to the era when practically the prairies were without a plough-furrow, from the beginning of time, as the Atlantic was without a keel-furrow before Columbus came sailing from Palos with his caravels. What is now Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was then held in fee simple by herds of buffalo and wandering bands of Indians. To-day it is an Empire, whose area of millions of the finest wheat-growing land under the sun is attract-

ing the eager attention of all the older nations of the world. Not only does Western Canada contain the world's finest wheat-growing, agricultural and grazing land, but its mineral and fishery wealth have been proved to be enormous. Settlers are pouring in by thousands, though as yet they are but the vanguard of the legions who will make the prairies and valleys of Western Canada populous before this new century has run any great part of its course. The Plough pushes on unresistingly, with farm houses and elevators and railways and villages and towns springing up behind it; while before it the old era vanishes in the wake of the vanished herds of buffalo, toward the sunset gates of day. Such is the Epic of the Plough, which under the wide-arching heaven is being



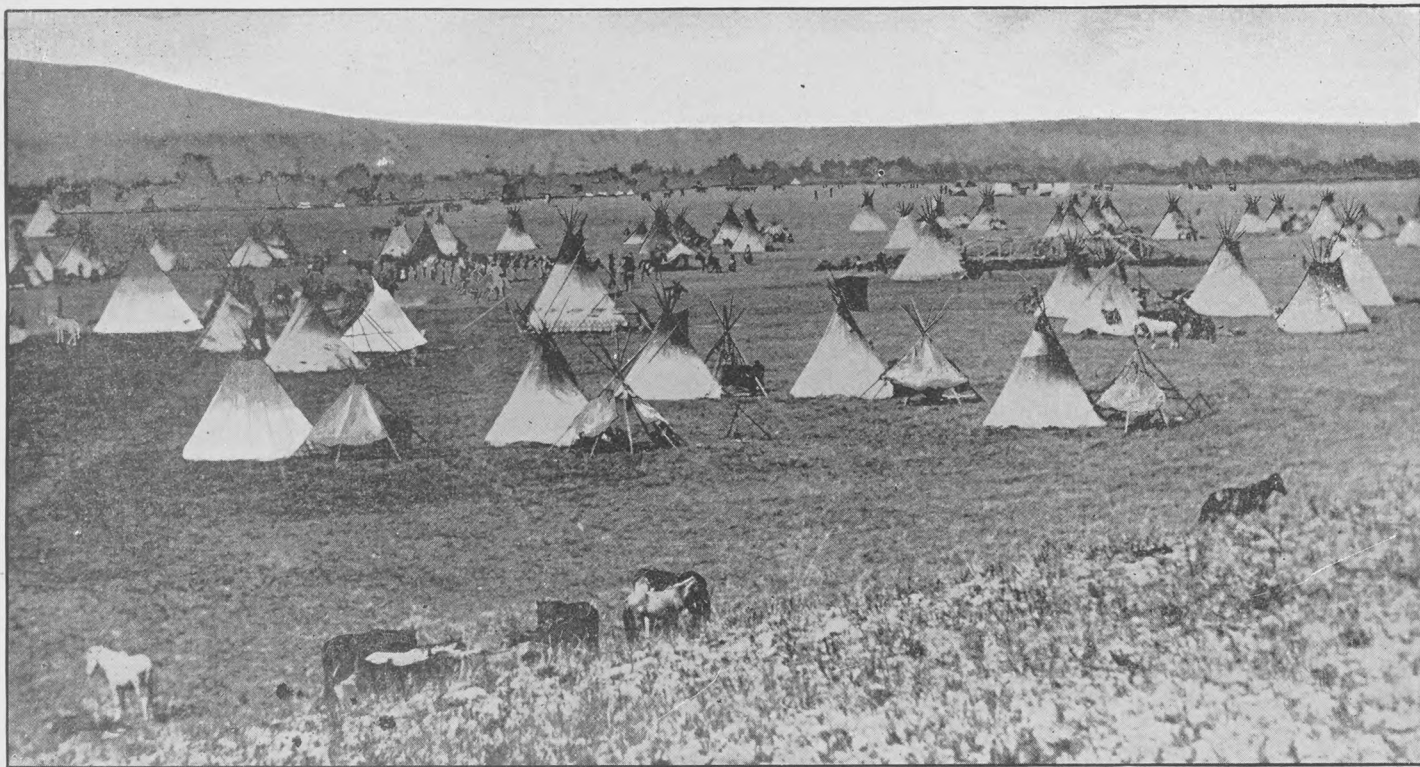
ONCE MONARCHS OF THE PLAINS.

written across the sea-like expanse that stretches away westward from the valley of the Red River across the continent to the foot-hills of the Rockies.

In the ever-increasing inflow of population into the Canadian West, the stream from Great Britain is rapidly enlarging its volume; but the dominating feature of the situation is, as all the world is noting, the overflow movement from the Western States, which will produce a fusion of races and of interests that no invisible boundary could prevent. More than three-fourths of America's total hard wheat area lies north of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, that imaginary international line across which the farmers of the Western States are trekking in their thousands. From Minnesota, from the Dakotas, from Iowa, from Nebraska, from Illinois, from Wisconsin, from Kansas, from Montana, they are arriving and taking up land in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. This epoch-making movement of population is not without its literal claim to be described as the Great Trek, for it includes many hundreds of settlers who drive across the boundary line just as their fathers came across the plains in tented prairie schooners to the new lands of the Western States a generation ago.

Cross the Manitoba boundary in the month of July and travel northward by train or on horseback, and for fifty, for a hundred miles you will be moving through a sea of wheat rippling to the wind, with the heavy yellow

heads ripening to the harvest. Travel from Winnipeg westward, and it is the same story; nothing between your eye and the sky-line but wheat, wheat. Leave the main lines of travel and strike off through the wheat-fields that stretch to the circling sky, and the story is still the same. Here and there rise the tall, red, hump-shouldered elevators, where settlements have clustered into villages; but across the fenceless, unbroken expanse, nothing but wheat, wheat! New villages are constantly springing up. The network of railways radiating from Winnipeg grows like a many-branched vine, throwing out new shoots all the time. The total acreage under crop increases prodigiously from year to year. And yet the portion of the Canadian West which has been brought under cultivation is but small in comparison with the immense area remaining untouched. Less than fourscore million acres out of a total of close upon four hundred million acres have been taken up. With a liberal deduction for lands that are water-covered or otherwise unsuited for settlers to go upon and raise crops immediately, there remains more than 250,000,000 acres of the best wheat-growing land in the world awaiting the settler's plough and harrow. At a rate of yield less than one-half the average of Manitoba for twenty years past, this immense area would produce one-fifth more than all the wheat grown throughout the whole world each year at present. Last year in Manitoba there were a little over 2,000,000 acres under



AN INDIAN WAR DANCE.

wheat. This is equivalent to a strip of land two miles wide and 160 miles in length. This strip produced nearly 55,000,000 bushels of the finest wheat in the world. Compare this area with only one of the many virgin districts in the Canadian Northwest—that of Saskatchewan valley. This valley is 200 miles in breadth and 1,500 miles long—more than a thousand times greater than the cultivated area utilized for wheat in Manitoba last year. The cereal-producing possibilities of the Canadian Northwest are truly almost beyond computation, for we have said nothing of the vast tracts lying between the North Saskatchewan and the Churchill Rivers, the Peace River district, and the valleys of the Athabasca and the Mackenzie Rivers, in each of which there are hundreds of thousands of acres that in future years will be brought under cultivation.

The annual average wheat crop of the world is in the neighborhood of 2,750,000,000 bushels. Of this the United States produces a little less than one-fifth, and Minnesota and the Dakotas one-eighteenth of the whole. The annual quota of these great wheat-raising States will appear insignificant by comparison in a very few years, when the area under cultivation in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will be immensely larger than it is at present, and Western Canada wheat will pour in vast volume into the world's markets.

Nowhere under the sun is the soil so uniformly fertile

through so vast a stretch of country as in the Canadian West. Well did the Indians name it "The Land of the Great Spirit," or "God's Country,"—which is the literal translation of the word "Manitoba." Professor Tanner, the great English agricultural chemist, writes:

"Although we have hitherto considered the black earth of Central Russia the richest soil in the world, that land has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, black soils of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Here it is that the champion soils of the world are to be found, and we may rejoice that they are located within the British Empire. These soils are a rich, vegetable humus, from one to three, or even four feet in depth. The surface deposit is rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and all other chemical ingredients that go to make up a perfect soil."

To the high percentage of nitrogen is due the high percentage of gluten in the wheat, which gives to "Manitoba No. 1 Hard" the flouring qualities that have spread the Province's fame abroad to the ends of the earth.

The average yield of grain in Manitoba is far in excess of that of any of the States in the Union. Only on the highly fertilized farms of Great Britain, where the cost of artificial manures for a single season is equal to the entire cost of the land in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, is this yield exceeded. Nowhere on earth can wheat be grown more profitably. The average yield of

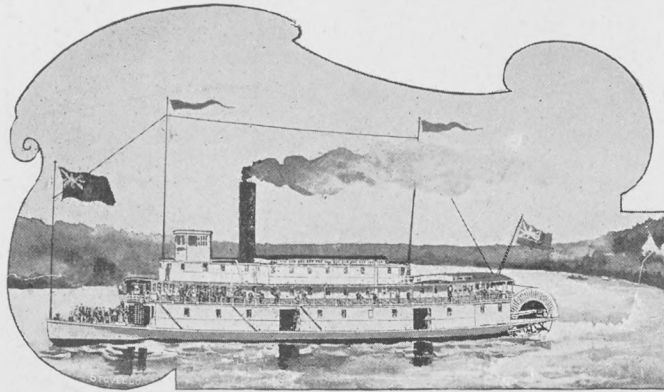


FORT GARRY IN 1870.



A HARVESTING SCENE IN MANITOBA

Manitoba for the twenty-one years during which the Provincial Government has kept official records, is a little over 20 1-2 bushels. That of Ontario was only 15 1-2.



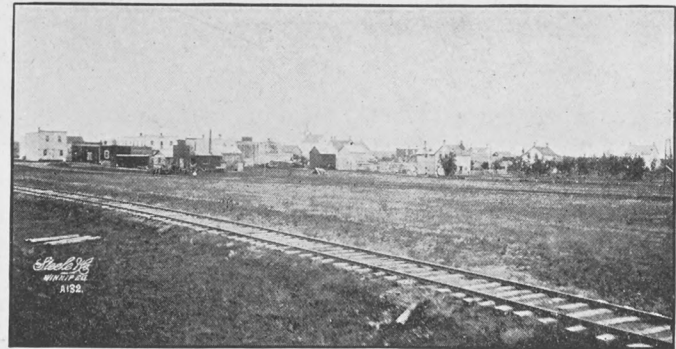
A Pioneer of the Red.

The Dakotas' average was 13, and Minnesota, 14 1-2. Wisconsin was a bushel less than Minnesota, and Iowa and Nebraska were each between 11 and 12 bushels. Manitoba's average thus constitutes a record among the wheat-growing sections of the American continent.

The Provincial Government of Manitoba began to collect crop statistics in 1883, when the area under wheat was only 200,842 acres. In 1902 it was eight times this area—2,039,940 acres. The average yield, year by year,

has varied considerably, ranging from 12.4 bushels in 1889 to 27.86 bushels in 1895, but the average yield has been well maintained and gives an average for the twenty years of almost 21 bushels.

It is only in recent years that the Government of the Northwest Territories has compiled crop statistics, as has been the practice of the Government of Manitoba. The only trustworthy information relative to the early growth of wheat west of Manitoba was contained in the decennial census returns. In 1881 the wheat area in the Northwest Territories would not have made a strip of land one mile wide by ten miles long. The exact acreage was 5,675, of 1885 returned the area under wheat at 67,256 acres, and the product at 1,792,409 bushels. In the report of



STOCKTON, MANITOBA.



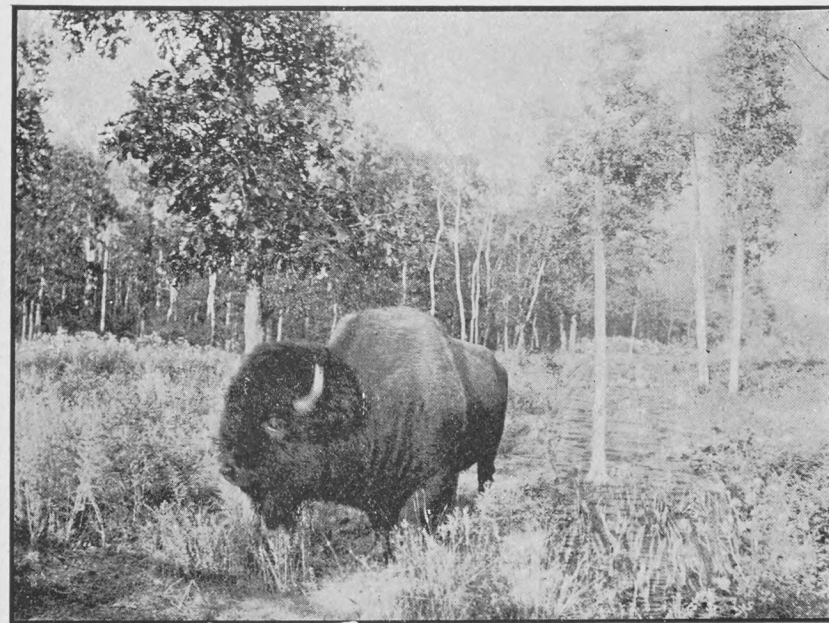
A THRESHING SCENE IN MANITOBA.

1896 the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories placed the area at 241,700 acres, and the yield at 4,755,500 bushels, being an average yield of 19.5 bushels per acre. Below is given in tabular form the yearly average and aggregate yields of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories since the crop statistics were compiled:

MANITOBA.

YEAR.	BUSHEL.	YIELD PER ACRE.
1882	4,000,000	17.7
1883	5,686,355	21.8
1884	6,174,182	21.1
1885	7,429,440	20.8
1886	5,893,480	15.3
1887	12,357,724	27.7
1888	7,250,000	15.5
1889	7,201,519	12.4
1890	14,665,769	19.6
1891	23,191,599	25.3
1892	14,453,835	16.5
1893	15,615,923	15.6
1894	17,172,883	17.0
1895	31,775,038	27.9
1896	14,371,806	14.3
1897	18,261,950	14.1
1898	25,313,745	17.1
1899	27,922,230	17.13
1900	13,025,252	8.49
1901	50,507,085	25.1
1902	53,077,267	26.0

The Spring Bulletin, 1903, of the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba, shows that the total crop area of the Province this year is 3,757,173 acres. This is an increase of 568,158 acres over last year. A notable feature is the increase in the acreage under wheat. Last year 2,039,940 acres were sown in wheat and yielded 53,077,267 bushels;



Buffalo at Silver Heights, Winnipeg.



VIEW OF CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

this year the wheat acreage has increased by 402,938 acres, or practically 20 per cent.

In the Northwest Territories the wheat average since 1898, when official and accurate returns were first kept, is almost twenty bushels to the acre—19.88, to be exact. The following tabular statement shows the aggregate and average results. The returns are nearly exactly accurate as it is possible to get them, for every thresher is compelled by the Territorial ordinance to return to the Department of Agriculture a complete statement of the grain he has threshed.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

WHEAT.

YEAR.	BUSHEL.	ACRES.	Yield	Average
1898	3,542,478	301,580	18.01	
1899	6,915,625	363,523	19.02	
1900	4,028,294	412,864	9.75	19.88
1901	12,808,447	504,697	25.37	
1902	14,459,067	611,689	23.85	

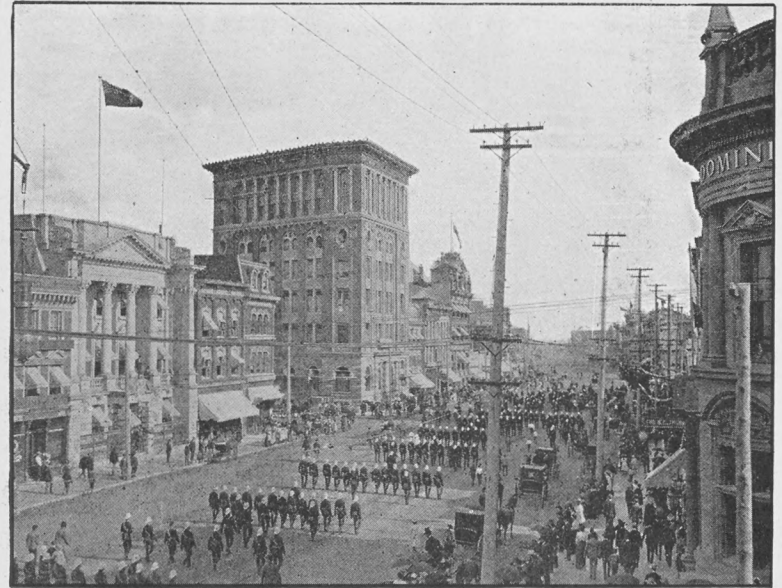
The record of the Northwest Territories in oats and barley are also appended for the same period:

OATS.

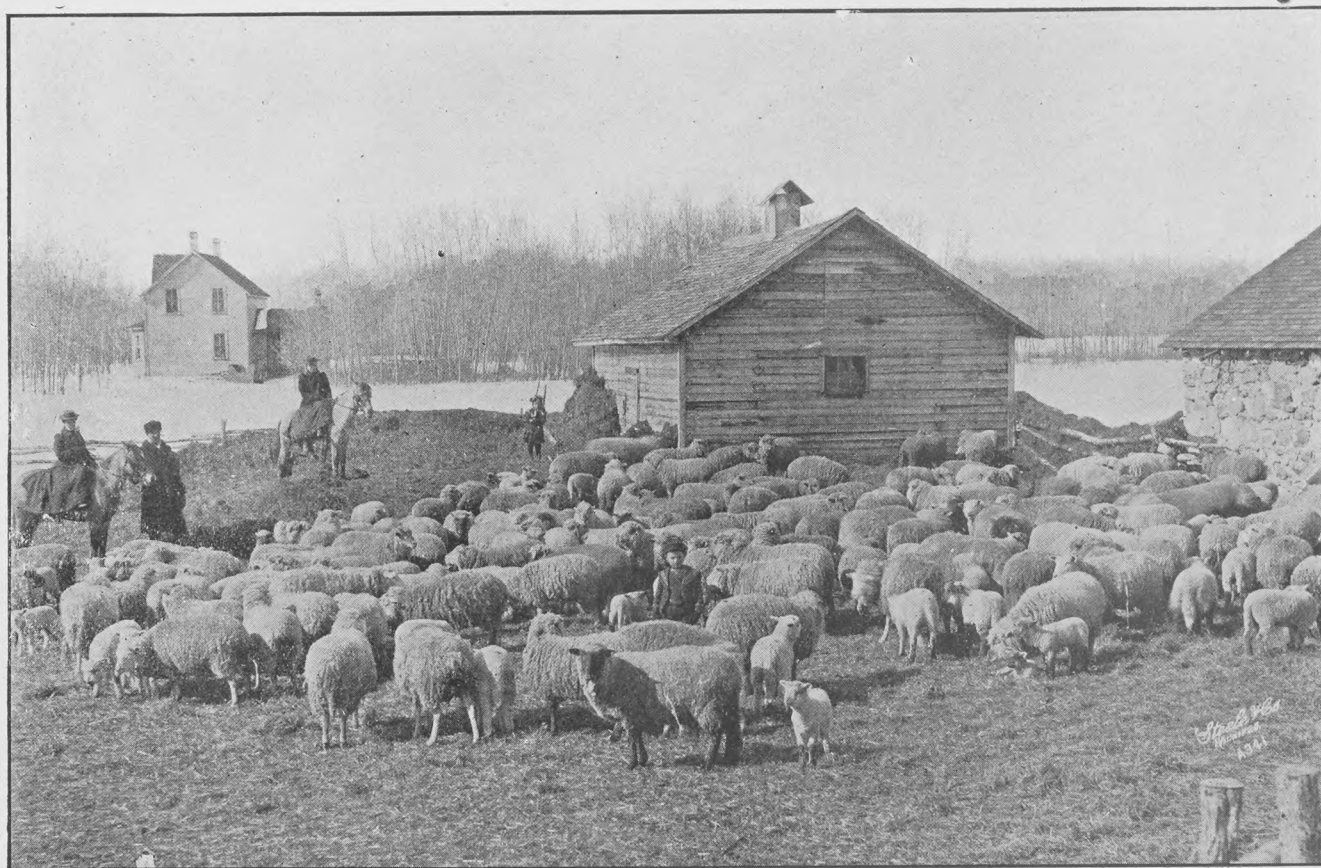
YEAR.	BUSHEL.	ACRES.	Yield	Average
1898	3,040,307	105,077	28.93	
1899	4,686,036	134,938	34.81	
1900	4,226,152	175,439	24.08	34.36
1901	9,716,132	226,568	42.38	
1902	11,192,742	314,225	36.15	

BARLEY.

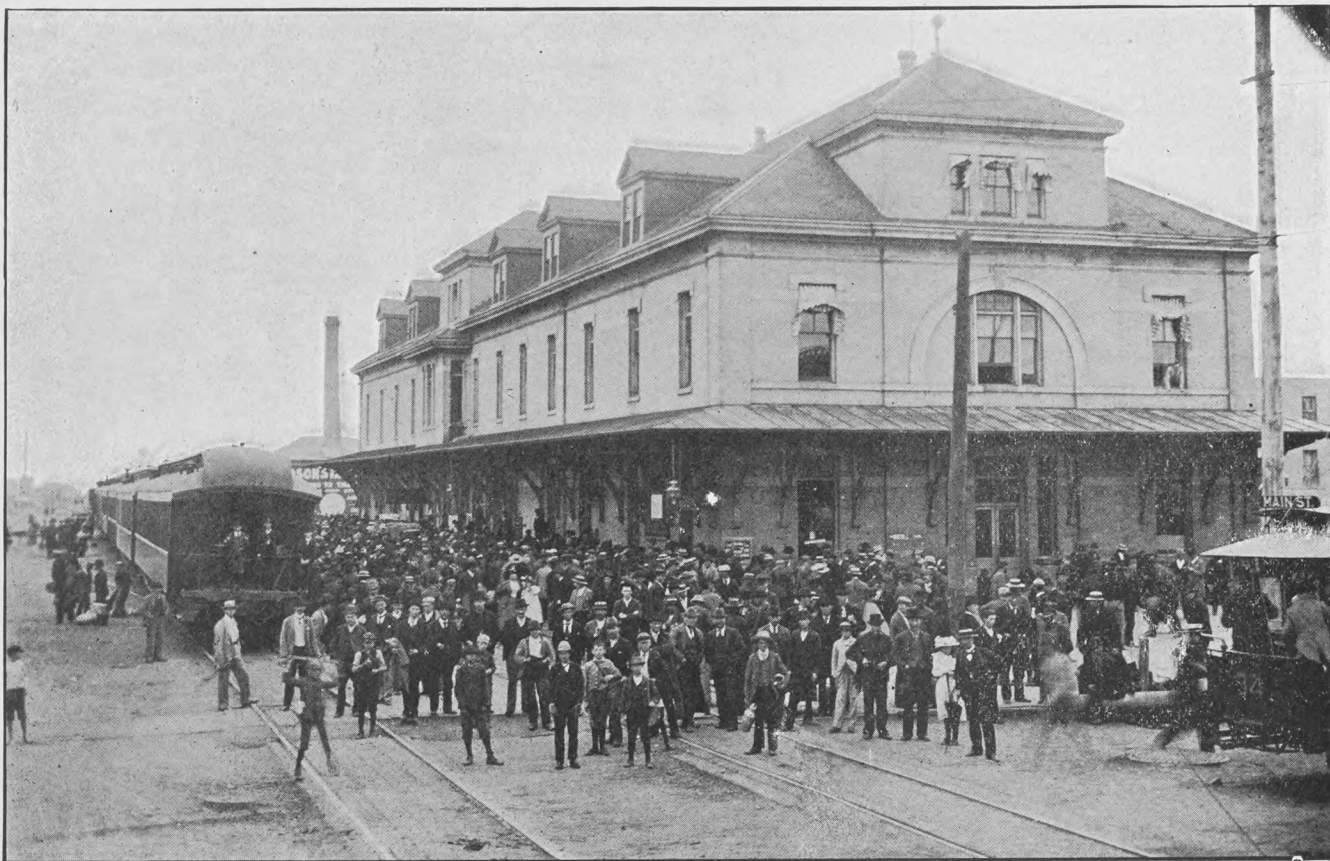
YEAR.	BUSHEL.	ACRES.	Yield	Average
1898	449,512	17,092	26.19	
1899	337,421	14,276	23.62	
1900	353,216	17,044	20.72	25.60
1901	745,100	24,702	32.18	
1902	888,025	37,525	23.68	



Main Street, Winnipeg.



A SHEEP SCENE, MEDICINE HAT.

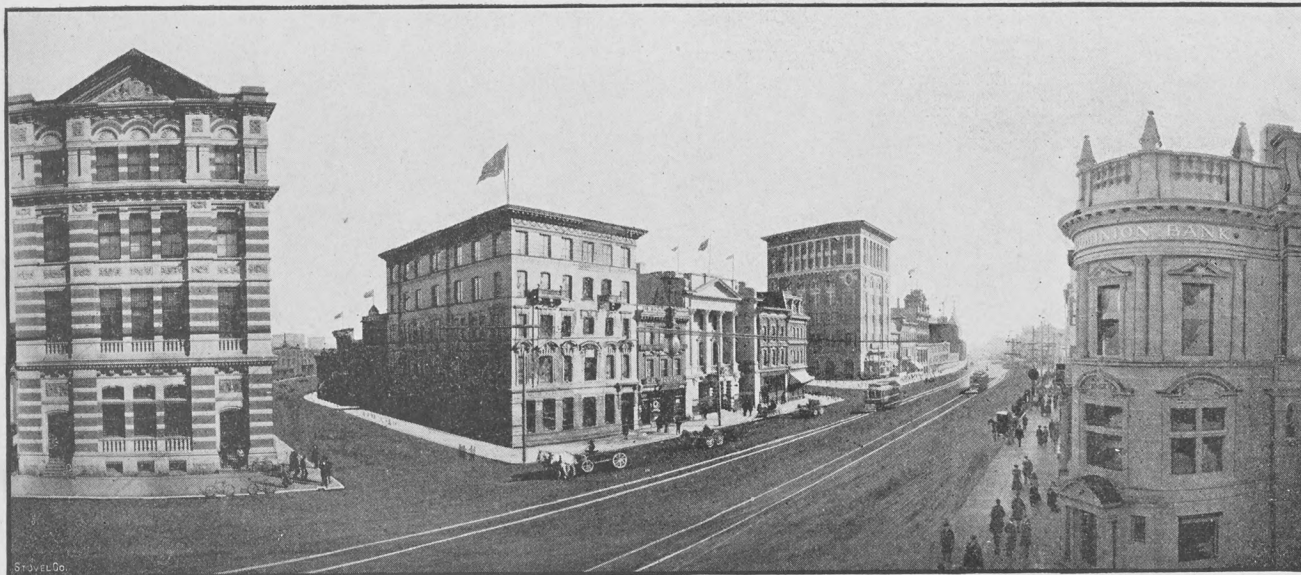


A CROWD OF LAND SEEKERS ARRIVE IN WINNIPEG.

The latest statistical returns available at the time of the preparation of this book are those up to May 30 of the present year. The immigration figures up to that date show that nearly as many people have come into Western Canada during the five months of this year as during the entire twelve months of last year. The spring months are the times of the greatest rush, after which there is a gradual decline of incoming settlers, with a little advance in the numbers in the fall for a time. Last year the decrease began after May, which made the record for the year; but this year it has begun a month earlier, April establishing the record with a grand total of 23,320. In 1897 the arrivals in Western Canada numbered 10,864. In four years they have risen to 38,065; and last year saw 72,888 new settlers in the country. Based on an estimate on a comparison of arrivals this year to date with those during the same period last year, the total for 1903 should reach a total of 130,000. A perusal of the following table of arrivals, extending back for two years, will show at a glance how rapidly the figures have been mounting:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
January.	479	1,166	2,811
February.	992	1,655	2,860
March.	4,353	7,248	12,267
April.	5,595	9,855	23,320
May.	5,163	10,652	19,126

Just as the wheat-fields of Manitoba and the North-west Territories look their best in July, so also is it in July that the visitor sees Winnipeg at its best—Winnipeg, the business centre, the distributing point, and the collecting point of Western Canada. The name "Winnipeg," by the way, is an Indian word meaning "shadowed water," a name strikingly descriptive of the junction of the Red River and the Assiniboine River, the site of the original Hudson's Bay Post, around which clustered the small settlement that has since grown to be a great city. The week of the Industrial Exhibition is the great annual event of Manitoba and the Territories. It is the week of the year when Nature and human effort conspire to make Winnipeg attractive. Over-arched by a sky of azure brilliance, the city's broad streets and handsome buildings, its boulevards, its many public parks, and the well kept lawns and abundant shade trees in the residential districts cannot fail to make a lasting and favorable impression upon the visitor. There is always a breeze to temper the wheat-ripening heat of the July days, and the nights are invariably cool. What the visitor to Winnipeg cannot fail to be impressed by are the evidences on every hand of a growing time of the city, which is as the bursting of bonds. It is as if some mighty force were astir beneath the ground, pushing up buildings—warehouses, business blocks, office buildings, hotels, residences. When one remembers that twenty-five years ago Winnipeg was only a village, one cannot help trying to imagine what Winnipeg



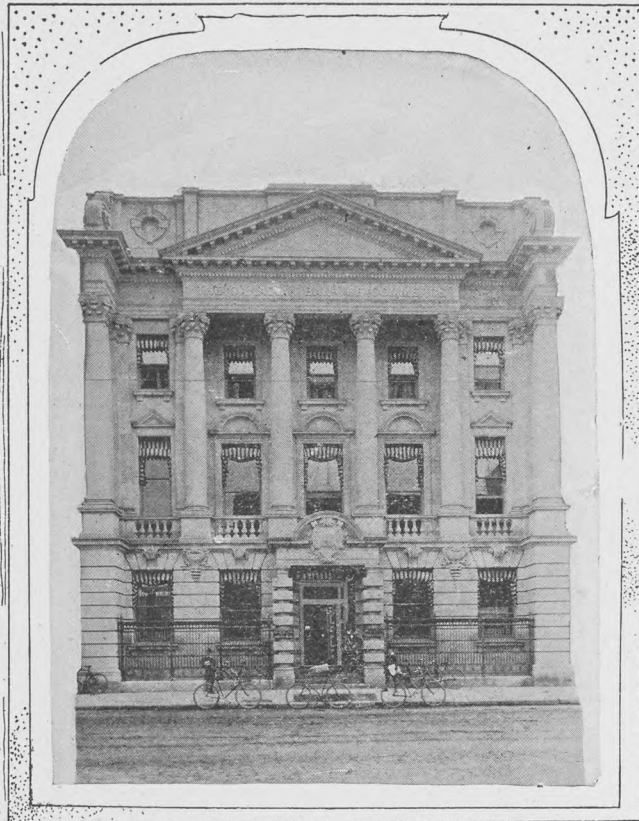
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

will look like to the visitor of twenty years from now. The main thoroughfares—wide, spacious streets, such as Main Street and Portage Avenue—are admirably planned to give scope to the architects of great buildings, like the Bank of Commerce, the Dominion Bank, and the Merchants Bank, and the many other metropolitan buildings which now adorn Winnipeg and are fine specimens of the new ornamental architecture for business buildings. The ugly steel box type of sky-scraper is already behind the times in the great cities of the United States; the new sky-scrappers are structures of architectural beauty, and there is no city on the continent with a main thoroughfare better planned, in its stately widths and its bends, for fine architectural effects in this way than Winnipeg has in Main Street. The power that creates these great structures is sending through the streets of Winnipeg and in and out its business houses an electrified current of financial strength. The vitality of prosperity is pulsing through the city's arteries. The beatings of that pulse are not alone recorded on the pages of hundreds of business ledgers; they make themselves felt in the very air. Winnipeg is founded on the prairie, and the vitality, the immense potentiality and ever advancing prosperity, of which the prairie soil of Western Canada is the greatest reservoir in the world, is in Winnipeg's blood. The city is only on the threshold of its greatness. The transformation that is being wrought now is for all time, and it is

only just beginning. This forecast of Winnipeg's greatness is based on solid facts—facts which, reduced to commercial terms, in figures of bank clearings, exports, imports, building operations, and so forth, need no argument outside their own weight to make them convincing.

Winnipeg has to-day a population of 60,000. Of asphalt streets it has 18 miles; of wooden paved streets, 17 miles; of macadam streets, 27 miles; and of graded streets, 123 miles; among its more notable thoroughfares being Main Street and Portage Avenue, the former of which is the chief business thoroughfare. It is 133 feet in width between the buildings, 100 feet between the curbs, and stretches due north from the Assiniboine River to the city limits, a distance of three miles. The electric street railway system has 20 miles of track, and its plant is worth \$2,500,000. The city has 64 miles of sewers, 45 miles of boulevards, and 176 miles of sidewalks. The fire alarm system has forty miles of wire. The water-works system has 110 miles of mains, supplied with two pumps with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours from artesian wells which yield water of the finest quality and of absolute purity.

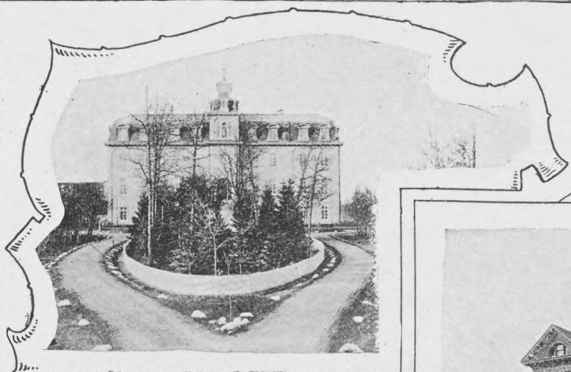
The public school buildings number 18, with 134 teachers and an attendance of 8,866 pupils. The churches number 70. The handsome and spacious new building of the University of Manitoba was opened the year before last by the Prince of Wales. There are seven large col-



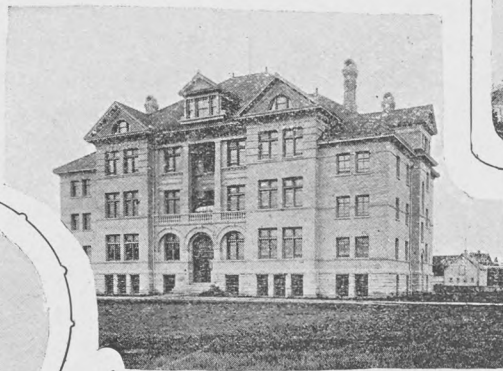
BANK OF COMMERCE



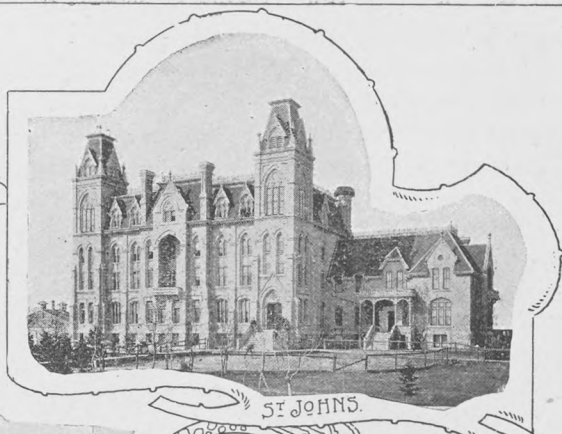
CITY BANKS.



ST BONIFACE



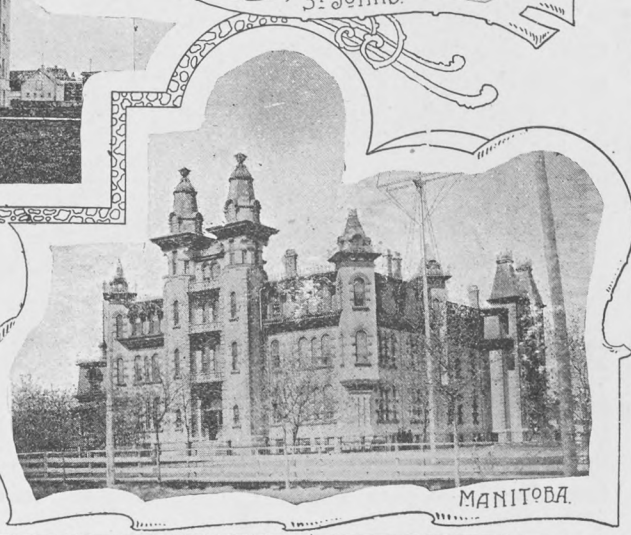
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.



ST JOHN'S.



WESLEY.



MANITOBA.

CITY
COLLEGES

leges in affiliation with the University.

The flour mills of Winnipeg, one of which is the largest under the British flag, have a capacity of 12,415 barrels daily. The oatmeal capacity is 777 barrels daily. The capacity of the pork-packing establishments is 1,200 hogs daily. The wholesale warehouses number 35.

Winnipeg has fourteen chartered banks, and stands third among the cities of Canada in the volume of bank clearings, being surpassed only by Montreal and Toronto. The total of the Winnipeg bank clearings for 1902 was \$188,870,003, an increase of forty per cent. over 1901. The latest monthly returns accessible at the time this book is printed are those for May, 1903. They show an increase of nearly seven millions over May, 1902. Here are the figures:

Month ending 30th May, 1903.....	\$20,689,973
Corresponding month, 1902	13,912,219
Corresponding month, 1901	8,681,057

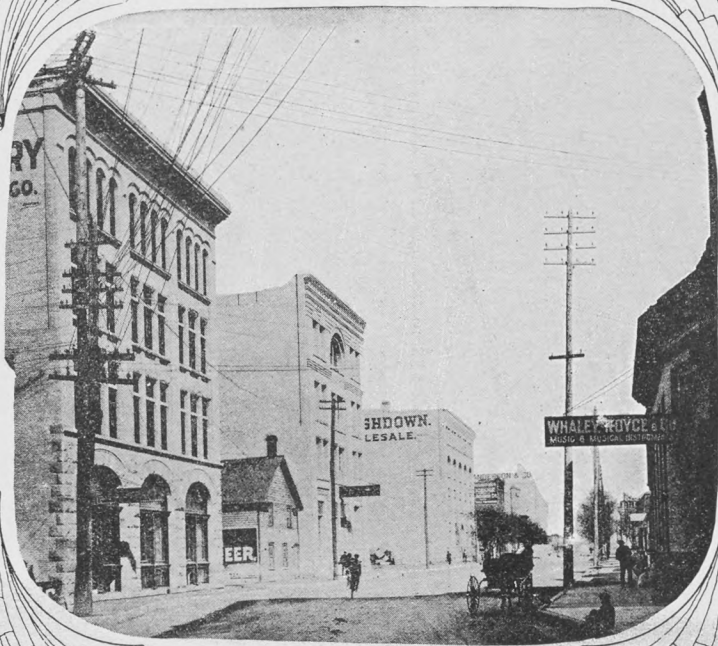
The total assessed value of property in Winnipeg is \$43,996,690. The total value of the new buildings erected during 1902 was \$2,400,000. Up to May 30 of the present year the total amount of the building permits issued for 1903 was \$2,360,000.

The Government Buildings of the Province of Manitoba are situated at Winnipeg. They include the legislative buildings, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor,

handsome registration and land titles offices, and a very large court house, in which there is a fine library. These buildings are all set in park-like grounds. They are of gray native stone with cream brick trimmings, except the court house, which is of red brick, with stone facings. Fort Osborne, the military post at Winnipeg, where a command of Canadian Mounted Rifles is stationed, covers a very considerable extent of ground.

Among the public institutions of the city, the extensive and admirably equipped General Hospital is one which cannot fail to elicit the approval of the visitor to Winnipeg. Across the Red River—which is spanned by five bridges within the city limits, the Assiniboine being spanned by three—is the St. Boniface Hospital, which is also an institution of metropolitan size and equipment.

Among the sights which the visitor must not fail to see is the old Fort Garry gate—a massive stone bastion, standing now in a small park, where it is preserved as a relic linking the present with the old days of the fur traders. It is but a stone's throw from Main Street. Just outside the city's northern boundary is the monument, marking the spot where Governor Semple and his men were slain in the Seven Oaks massacre, now close upon a century ago, which marked the close of the long struggle for supremacy between the rival fur companies. St. Boniface, the town which faces Winnipeg across the Red River, has had its name made familiar by Whittier's poem,

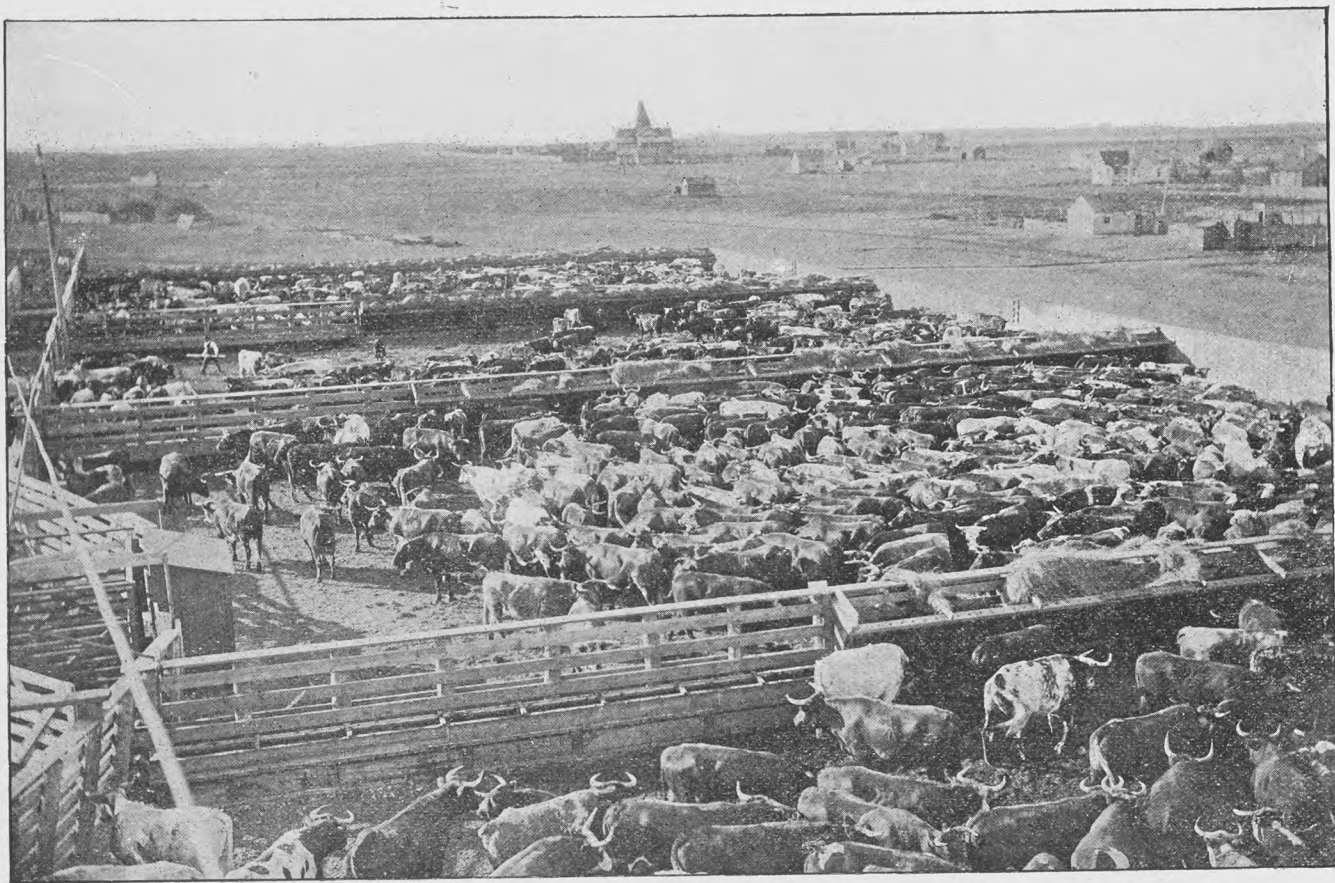


DANMATYNE AVE.

WHOLESALE QUARTER.



McDERMOT AVE.



WINNIPEG STOCK YARDS.

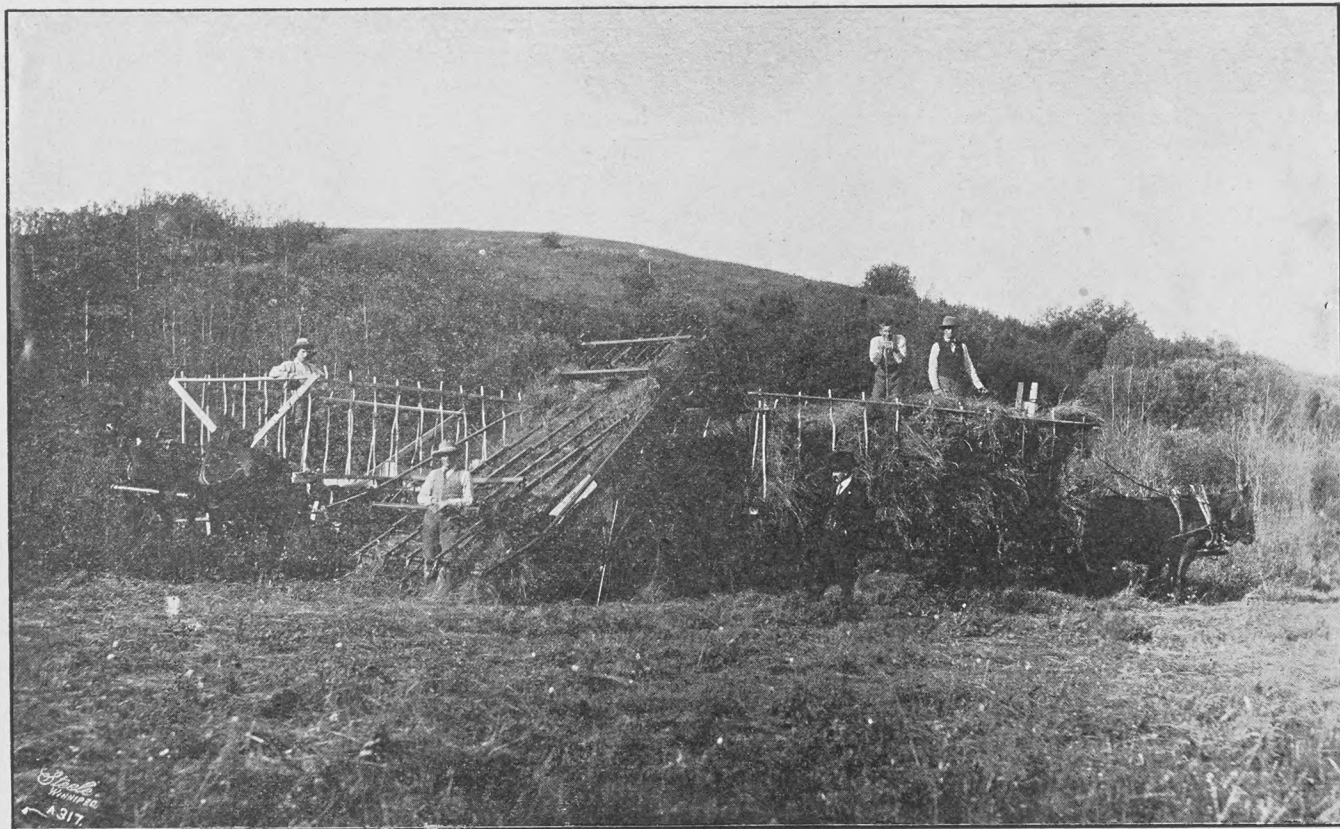
in which the "bells of St. Boniface" have sounded their sweet-toned vesper chime to unnumbered readers.

The Red River flows past Winnipeg into Lake Winnipeg, some thirty-five miles distant, which is a vast body of water, many hundreds of miles in extent. The only impediment to the navigation of the Red River by large steamers between Winnipeg and the Lake are the St. Andrew's Rapids, fifteen miles north of Winnipeg. The Government of Canada is engaged in the construction of works at these rapids, and when they are completed, Winnipeg will have direct water communication with the

Lake, the shores and islands of which are covered with immense belts of timber suitable for lumber and pulp wood. There are also deposits of iron and other minerals. From this Lake—which, though somewhat less in area, has a very much greater length of shore line than Lake Erie—come the celebrated Manitoba white fish, of which thousands of tons are exported annually to the United States. The immense freezers from which the fish are shipped are at Selkirk, a town on the Red River, twenty-two miles north of Winnipeg.



A HARVESTING SCENE IN MANITOBA.



A HAYING SCENE IN THE TERRITORIES
24



CALGARY, N. W. T.



A HARVESTING SCENE.

Western Canada Homestead Regulations



The following is a plan of a Township.

	N						
	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	30	29	28	27	26	25	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
W	18	17	16	15	14	13	E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	6	5	4	3	2	1	
	S						

Each square contains 640 acres; each quarter section contains 160 acres.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square.

Government Lands open for homestead (that is for free settlement).—Section Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

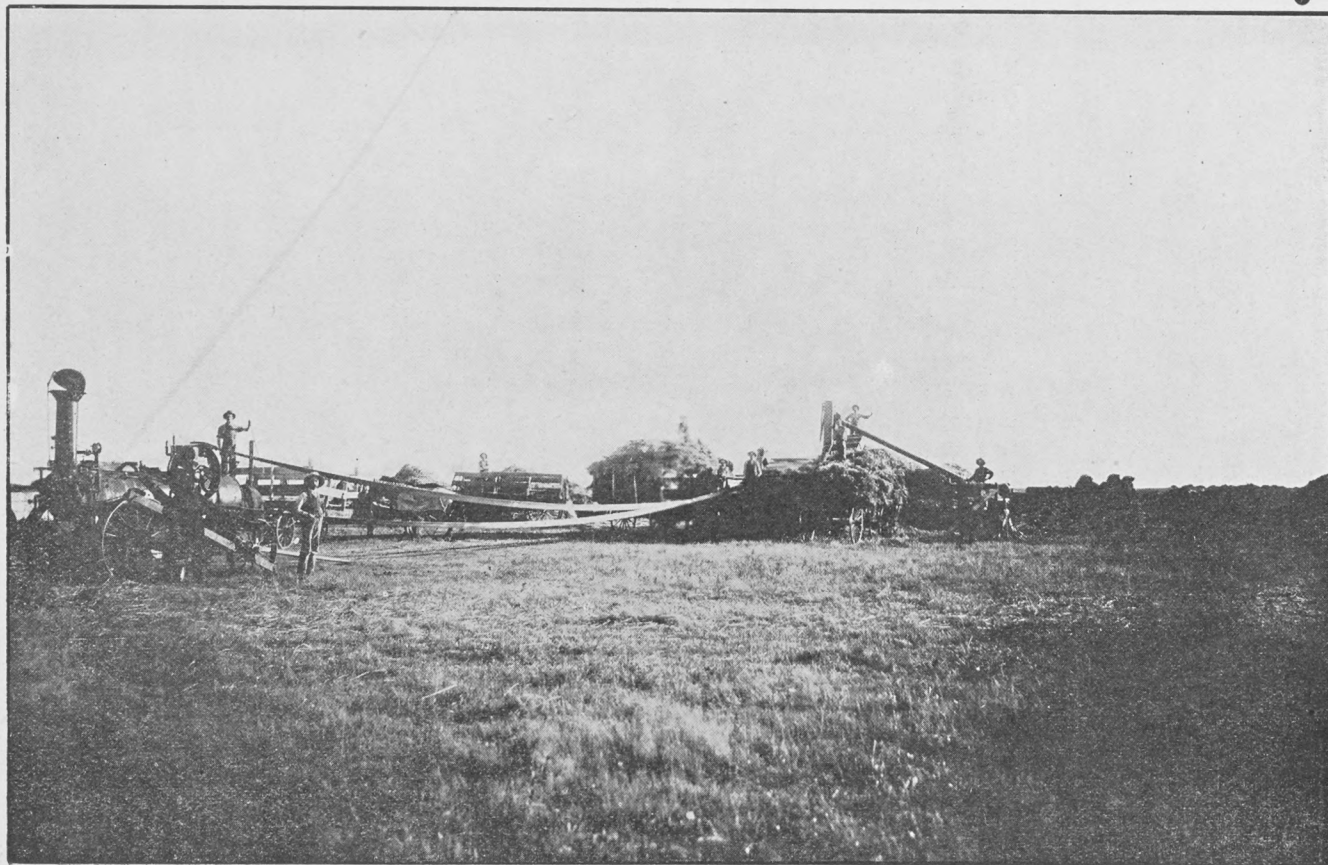
Canadian Pacific Railway Lands for sale.—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

Sections Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33, along the main line, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, can be purchased from Canada Northwest Land Company.

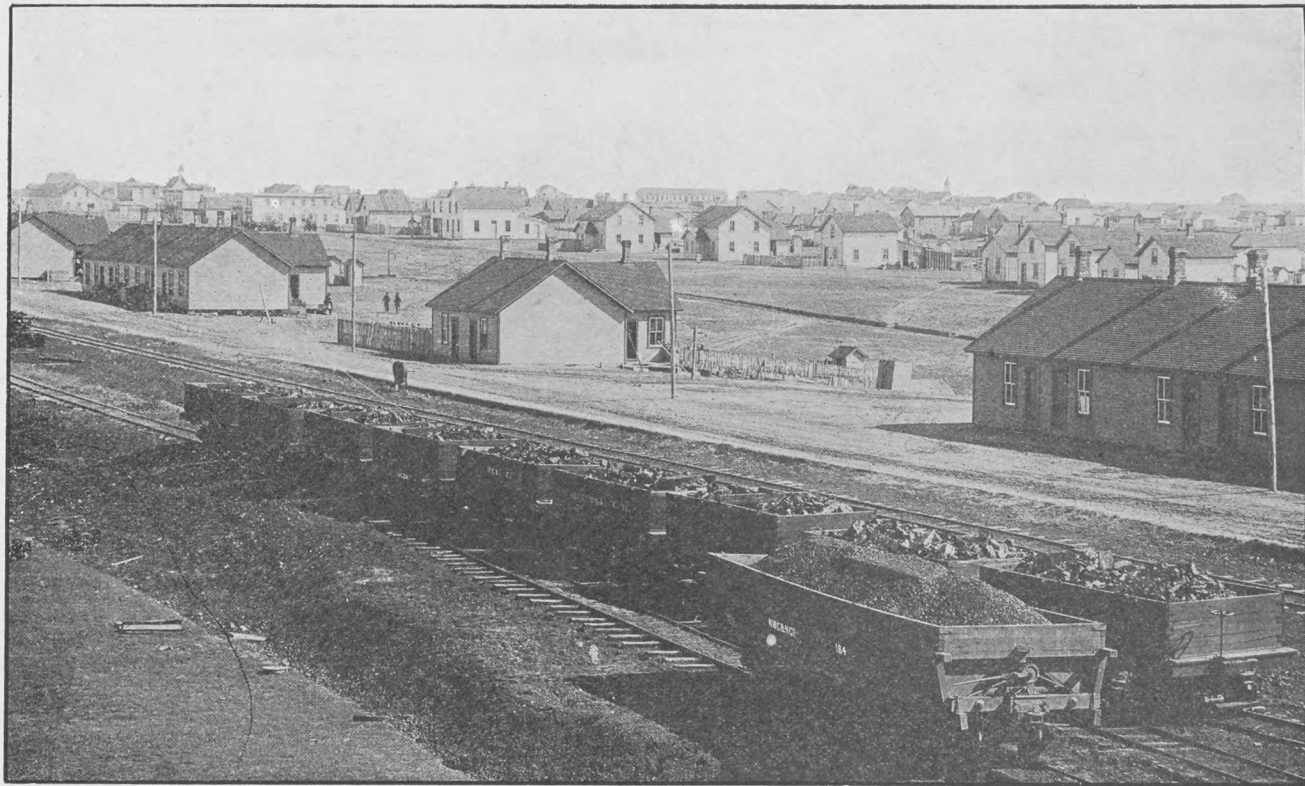
School Sections.—Section Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Land for sale.—Section Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.



THRESHING IN THE TERRITORIES.



LETHBRIDGE, N. W. T.
CANADIAN NORTHWEST IRRIGATION CO.

ENTRY.



Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry.



HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

1. By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
2. If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, their requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father and mother.

3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.



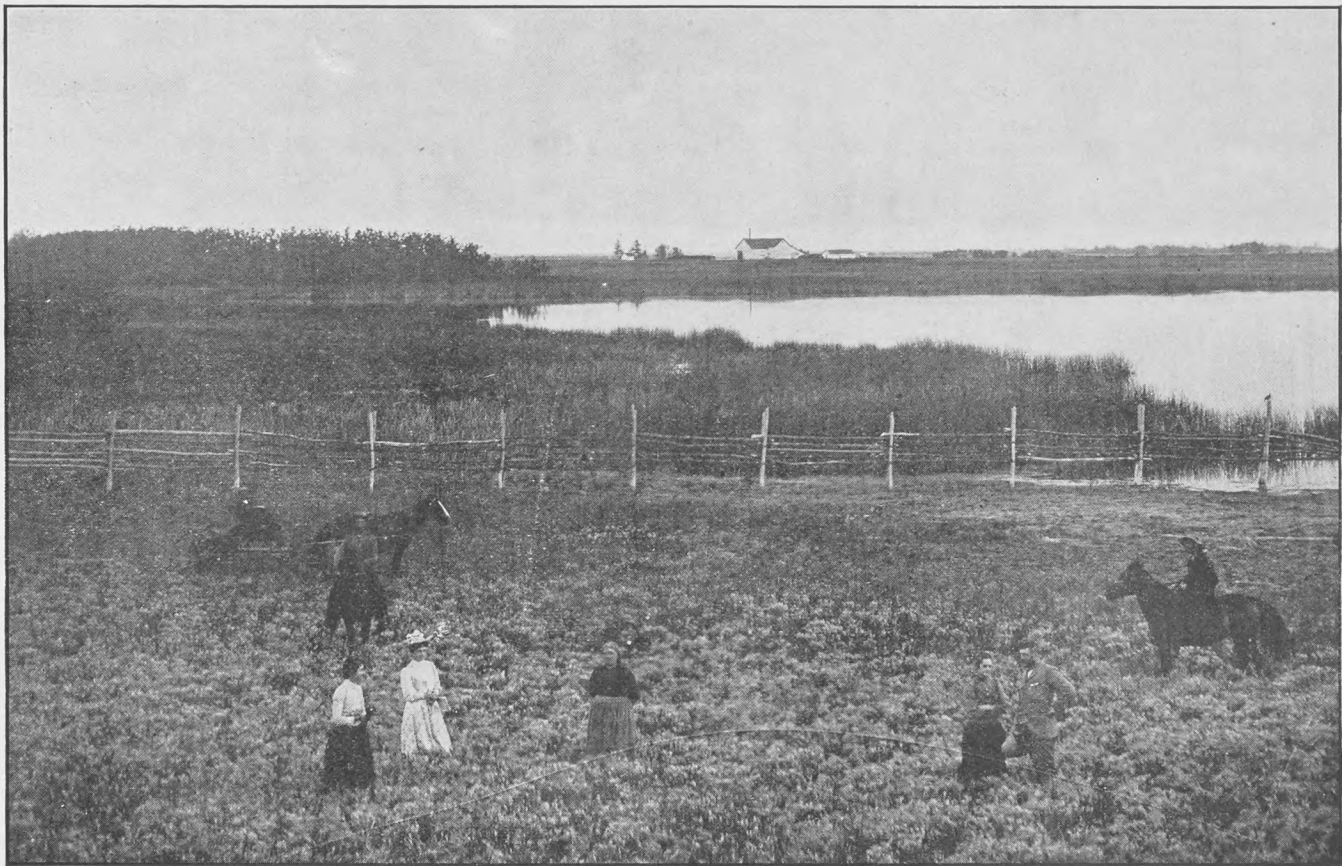
APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for the patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.



INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the



A VIEW OF DUCK LAKE, ASSA.



VIEW OF CARMAN, MANITOBA.



CARMAN, MANITOBA.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion lands agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to free grant lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.



Up to His Neck in Manitoba No. 1 Hard.

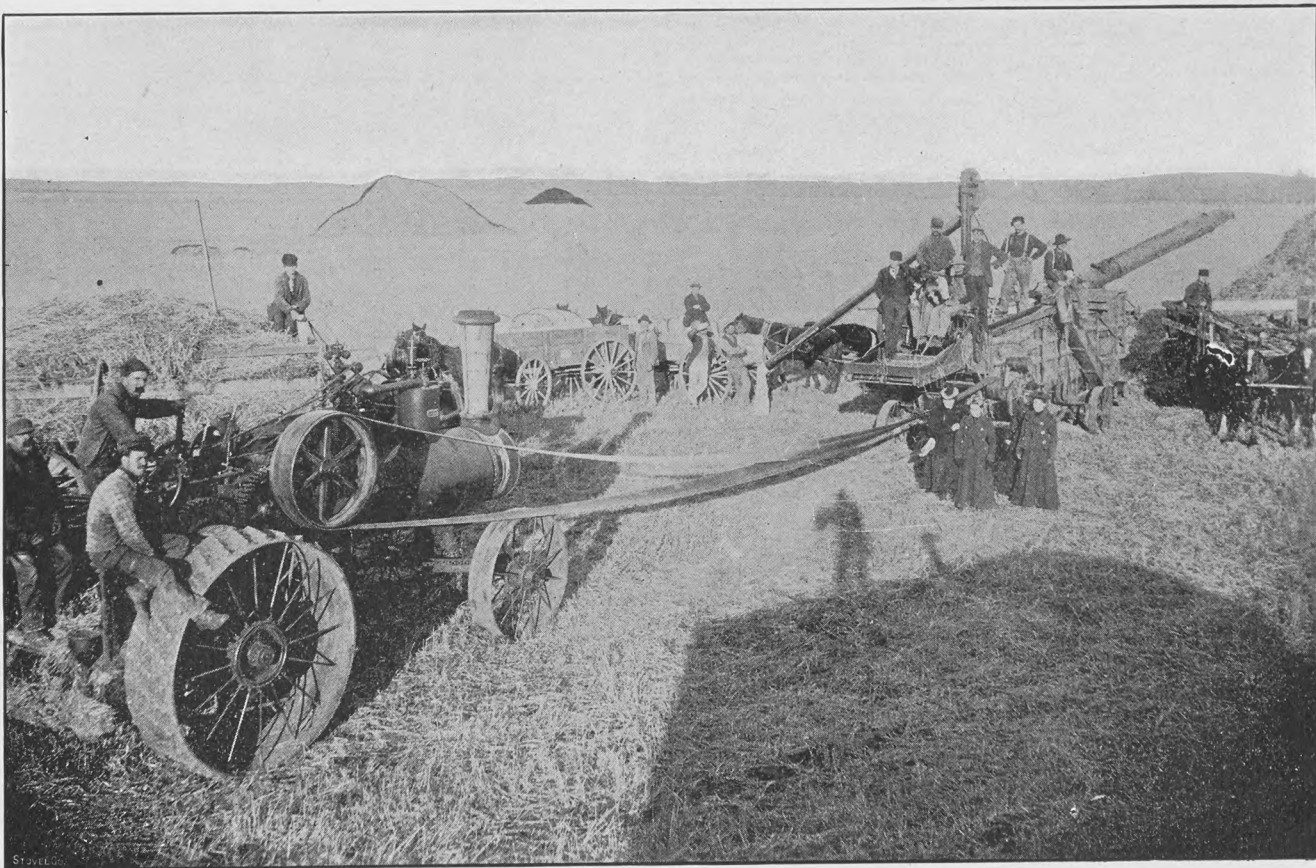
CUSTOMS—FREE ENTRIES.



The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settler, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor General in Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horses for each ten acres of land



HARVESTING SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA.



MACLEOD, ALBERTA, (Looking South.)

purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for any use in manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn before me at....., day of 190..

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories free of duty:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba (or the Northwest Territories) with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

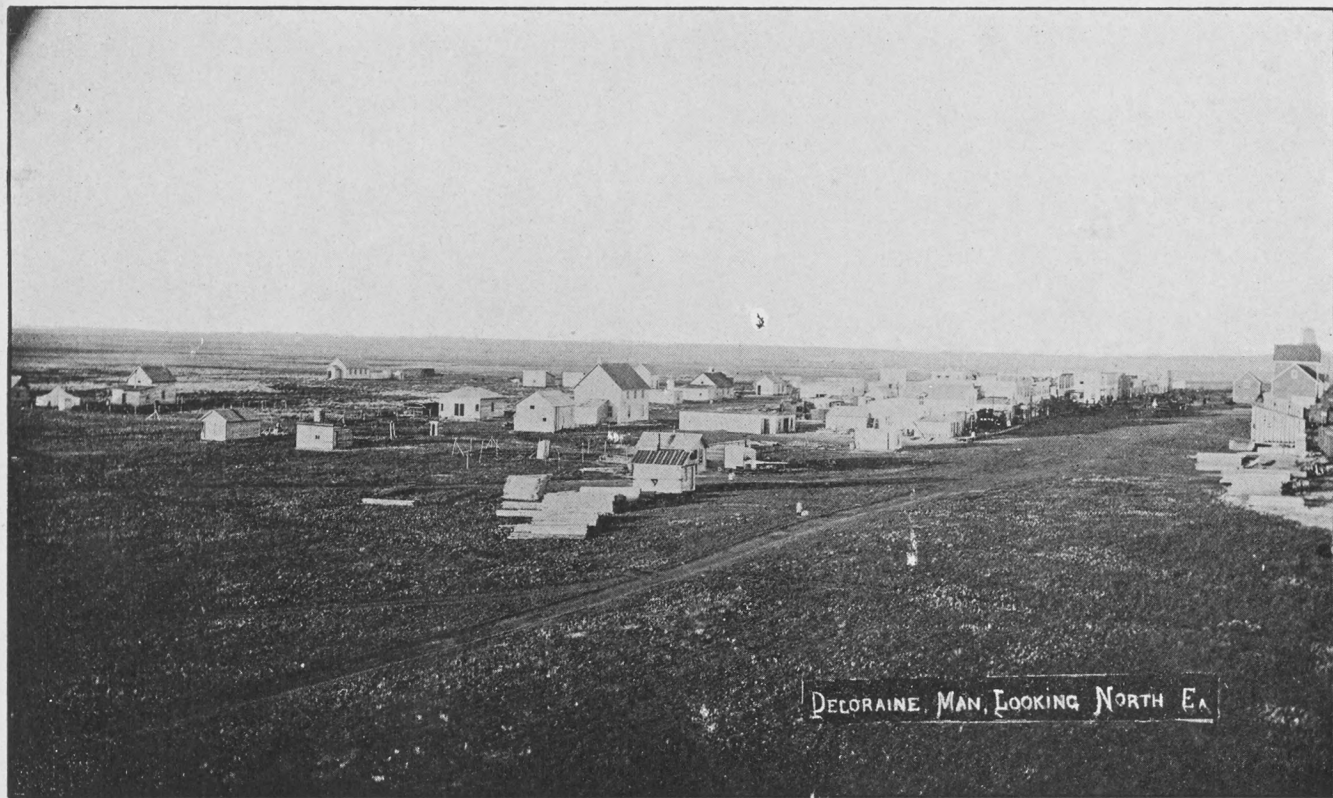


STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES

Intending settlers are given the privilege of stopping over at stations where they wish to inspect land. Application should be made to the conductor before reaching station where stop-over is required.



A Dog Sleigh.



DELORAINÉ, MANITOBA.

FUEL FOR SETTLERS.



Any homesteader having no timber on his homestead may, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, get a permit to cut what he requires for building material, fencing, and fuel for use on his homestead.



INFORMATION AND ADVICE

CAN BE FREELY OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING
IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS.

CANADA.

JAS. A. SMART, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa.
J. OBED SMITH, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.
J. G. TURRIFF, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

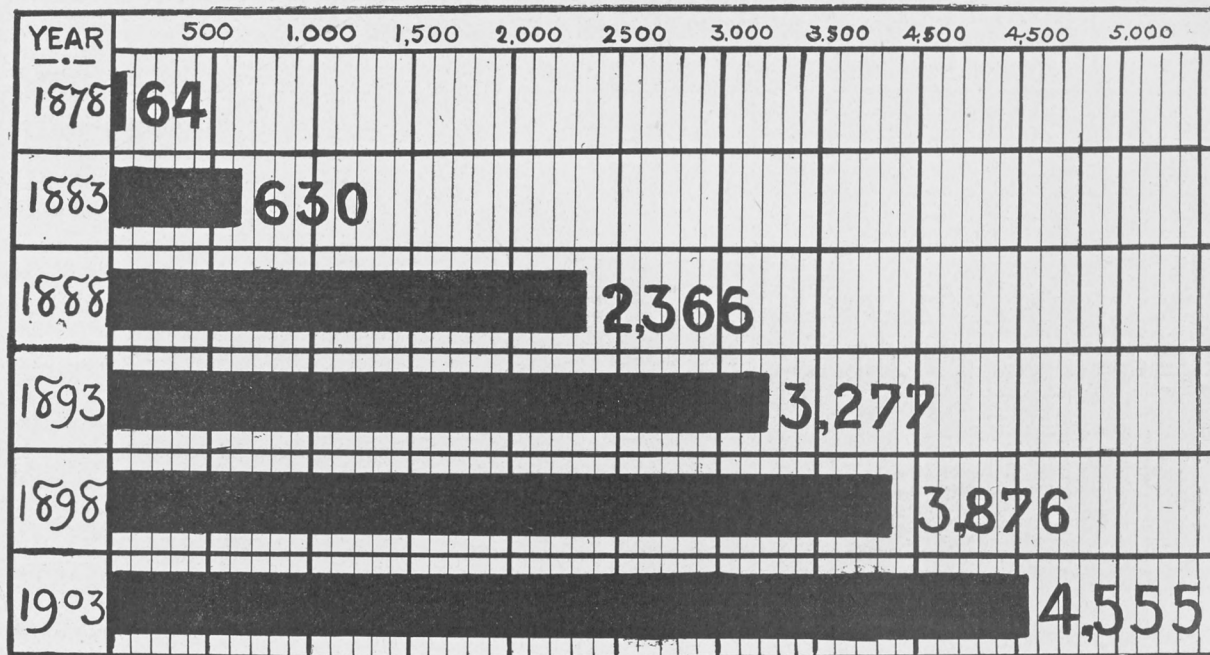
UNITED STATES AGENTS

M. V. MCINNES, No. 2 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan.
JAMES GRIEVE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.
J. S. CRAWFORD, 214 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
T. O. CURRIE, Room 12B, Callahan Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
J. M. MACLACHLAN, 307 Third Street, Wausau, Wis.
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Iowa.
J. H. M. PARKER, 213 Providence Building, Duluth, Minnesota.
W. V. BENNETT, 301 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
C. PILLING, 317 Kittson Avenue, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
W. H. ROGERS, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota.
H. WILLIAMS, Room 15, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.
JOHN C. DUNCAN, Room 6, Bio Four Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
C. J. BROUGHTON, 430 Quincy Building, Chicago, Illinois.
BENJAMIN DAVIES, Great Falls, Montana; Colorado, Washington and Texas.



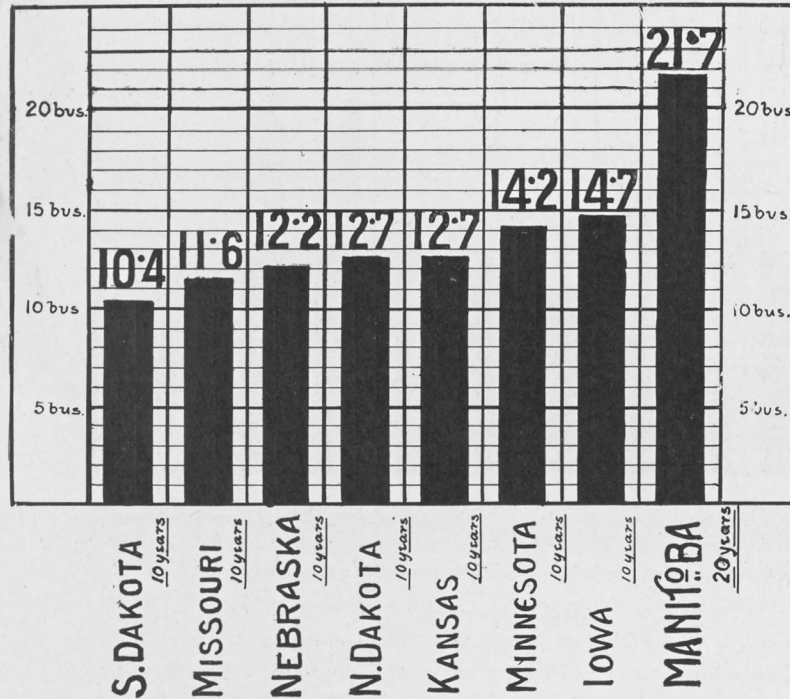
HARVESTING SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA.

THE GROWTH OF RAILWAY MILEAGE



The first railway built in the Canadian Northwest was the line from Emerson, on the American boundary, to Winnipeg. It connected Manitoba with St. Paul, and by this route much of the immigration of the early 80's came into the country. This was rapidly followed by the building of the Canadian Pacific, which was completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in '87. The other principal railway system in the Canadian West is the Canadian Northern, which three years ago acquired the Canadian lines of the Northern Pacific, and, with extensions built subsequently, now owns 1,000 miles of track. Both these roads have splendid grain shipping facilities at the head of Lake Superior.

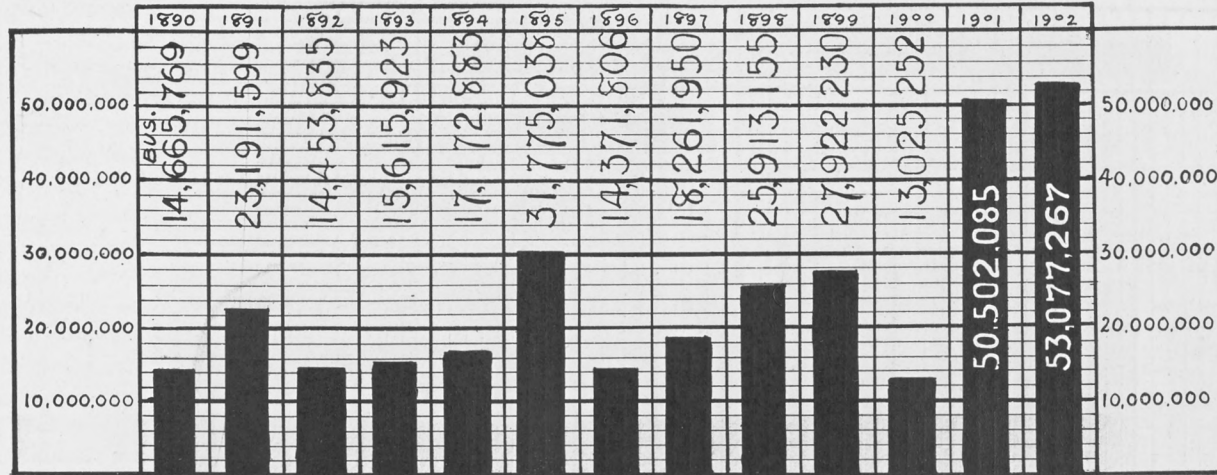
CANADIAN AND AMERICAN AVERAGE WHEAT YIELDS



In the accompanying diagram the figures—all of which are compiled from official sources—afford some instructive comparisons, and fully demonstrate the superiority of the Canadian Northwest in the matter of wheat productiveness. As will be seen from the diagram, the average yield per acre in Manitoba for the past twenty years is more than double that of South Dakota, and fifty per cent. greater than that of Iowa, the best of the wheat growing states. The necessary data for the yields in all the seven states was not obtainable for a longer period than ten years. In Manitoba a careful record has been kept by the Provincial Department of Agriculture since settlement first went into the Northwest, and the average in the diagram is for twenty years—twice the period for those of the States. This greater test period goes to show that there is no apparent danger of the soil “running out” by continuous cultivation.

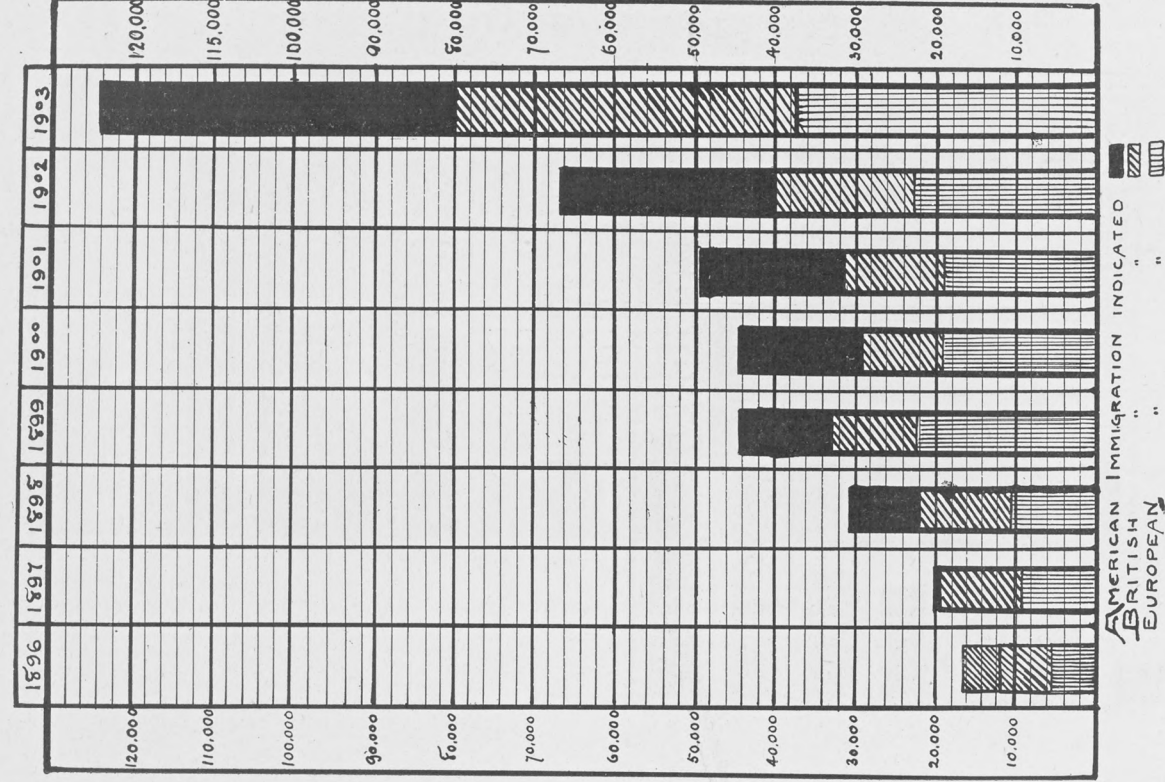
In the Northwest Territories—being much more recently settled than Manitoba—the records do not go back so far, but the average yield per acre is at least equal to that of Manitoba.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT RECORD



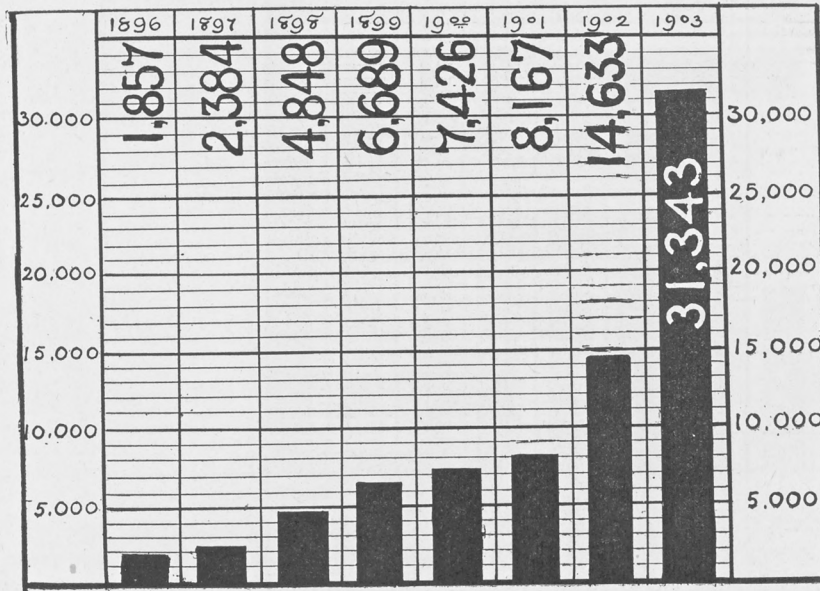
The diagram illustrates thirteen years of wheat production in the Province of Manitoba; and is compiled from Government returns. Each of the light lines represents 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the heavier lines 10,000,000 bushels. As will be seen, the diagram shows an increase from 14 1-2 to 53,000,000 bushels in the period from 1890 to 1902. The official statistics of the Northwest Territories do not go back so far, but they demonstrate a corresponding growth. In five years the Territorial wheat production almost trebled, the figures being: 1898, 5,542,478 bushels; 1899, 6,915,623 bushels; 1900, 4,028,294 bushels; 1901, 12,808,447 bushels, and 1902, 14,649,500 bushels. The official figures for the crop of 1903 are not yet available, but the total wheat production of Manitoba and the Territories is estimated by the Winnipeg Grain Board at 60,000,000 bushels.

WONDERFUL INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION



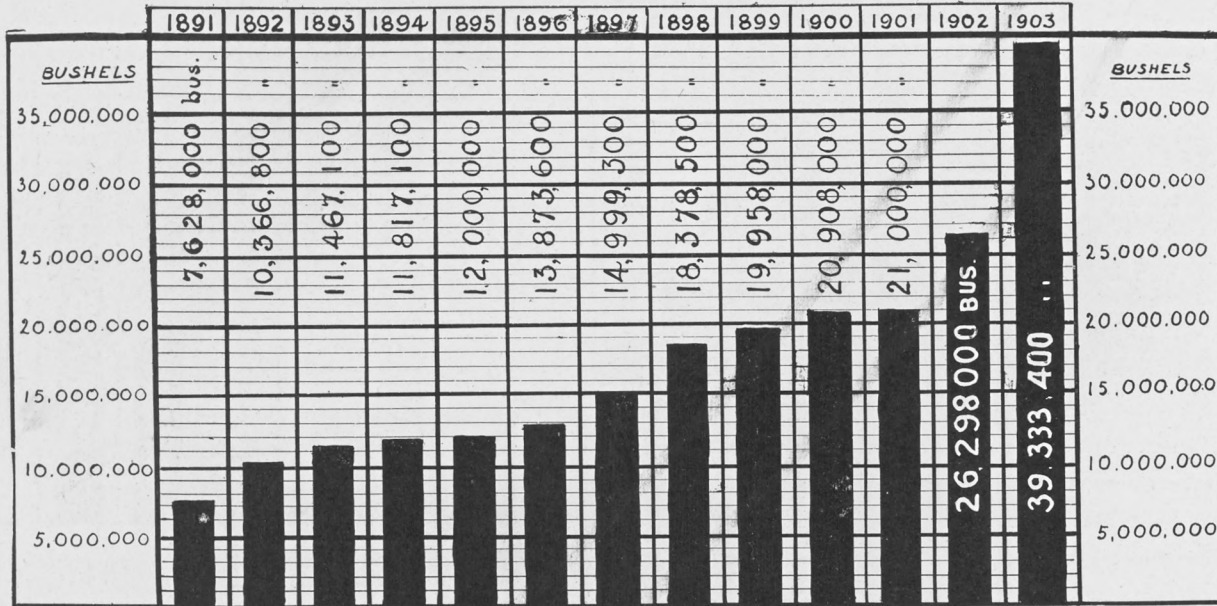
In eight years the immigration into Canada has increased eight-fold. In the fiscal year ending June, 1903, the arrivals totalled the enormous aggregate of 125,000. This gigantic movement originates, not merely in Europe and Britain—which together supply less than two-thirds of the influx—but from every state in the Union. The “American invasion,” which commenced in ’96 and ’97, in 1903 sent to Canada 47,000 settlers.

THE RUSH FOR FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS



Within the past ten years, the tide of home-seekers has been setting towards the Canadian Northwest with ever increasing strength. This is strikingly shown in the accompanying diagram. In the last eight years—up to June, 1903—the number of entries for free homestead lands has increased eighteen fold—from 1857 in '96 to more than 33,000 in 1903. The practical exhaustion of free land grant areas in the United States, the wider knowledge throughout America and Europe of the fertile and wealth producing soil of the Canadian prairies, and the multiplication of countless instances where men—thousands of whom started without capital—have achieved comfort and competence in farming and ranching in Manitoba and the Territories, are among the causes for the inrush of settlement illustrated herewith.

THE INCREASE OF ELEVATOR CAPACITY

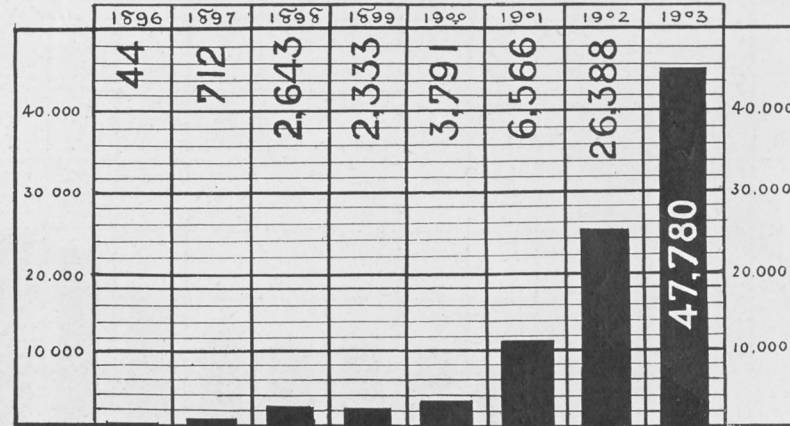


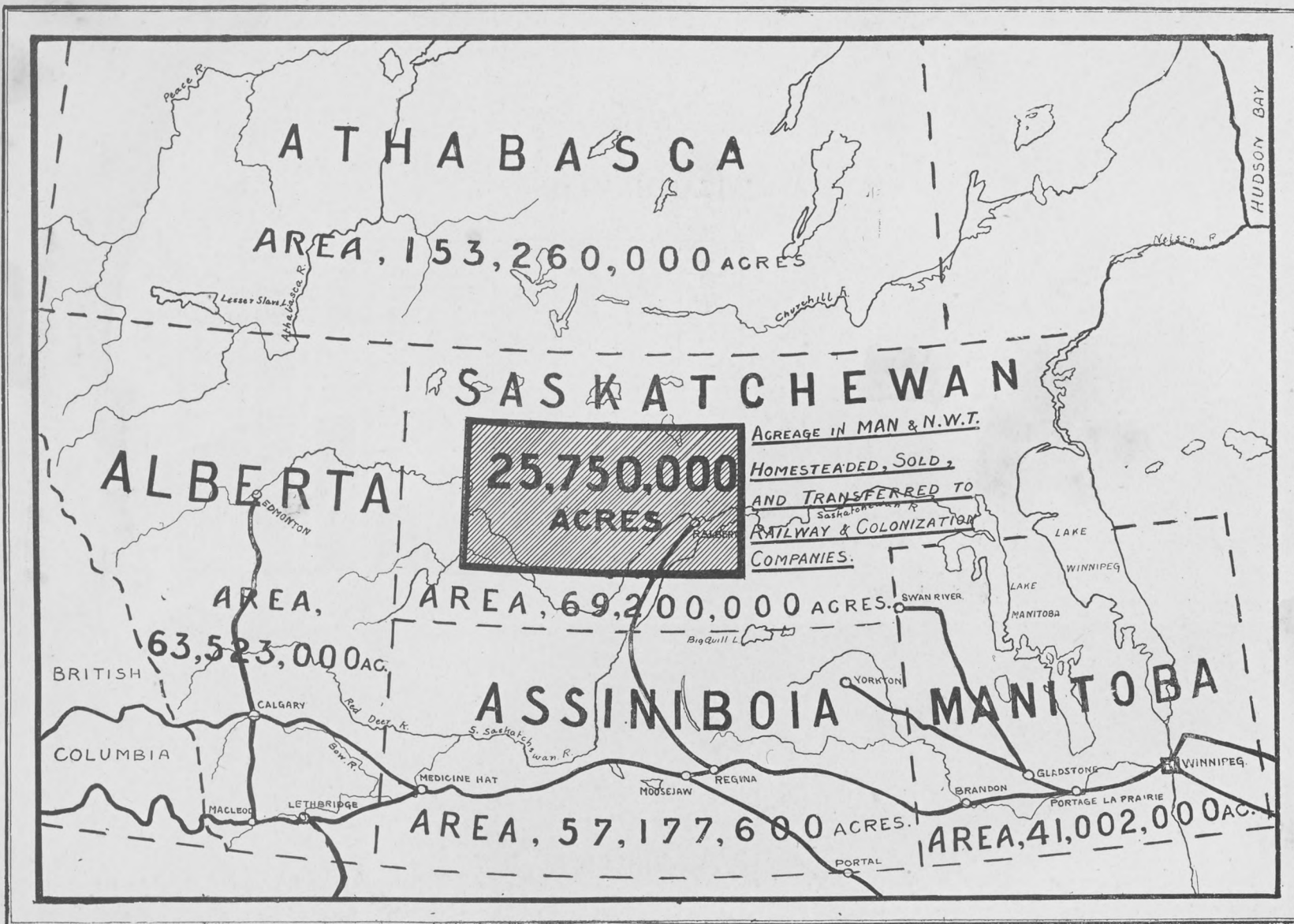
At every point on the lines of railroad intersecting the Canadian Northwest, elevators have been built to facilitate the handling and shipment of the products of the vast grain fields of the country. The growth of the storage capacity is in direct ratio to the increase in the acreage under grain cultivation. As indicated in the diagram, the elevator capacity has more than multiplied seven fold in the past fourteen years. At many towns of 1,000 population or less, rows of elevators of the united capacity of 300,000 bushels are frequent. In addition to the storage at the points of initial shipment there are at Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, elevators of millions of bushels capacity, equipped with the most modern appliances for the speedy loading of vessels, to carry the grain to the seaboard.

THE "AMERICAN INVASION"

Nothing in regard to the development of Western Canada is more striking than the inrush of American farmers to till its fertile prairies. This movement is one of the most notable of modern times, and is of very recent growth. Eight years ago the number of Americans who came to Canada with the intention of residing in the Dominion was less than fifty. In the last fiscal year there were nearly 50,000. Most of these new arrivals have ample capital, and practically all are farmers skilled in modern agricultural methods.

The unqualified success achieved by the pioneers of this movement has been largely instrumental in its growth, and must result in its extension to still larger proportions. American farmers can sell their lands at high prices and can come to Canada and get better and more fertile land at from one-twentieth to one-quarter the cost. This is, in brief, the reason of the "invasion."





No prospective settler need fear that the land supply in Western Canada will not hold out. In Manitoba and the Northwest-Territories there are, at the present rate of settlement, farms enough for all the newcomers for a century to come. The whole of the land that has been homesteaded, sold, transferred to railway and colonization companies does not amount to one-twelfth of the vast land area of the Canadian Northwest. More than 250,000,000 acres—after making liberal deductions for waste land and water areas—yet remains the property of the Dominion Government. This would give homesteads to millions of farmers. Of this unoccupied area a large proportion ranks with the best wheat lands of the world. The map above shows the relative proportions of lands in Western Canada that have and have not passed to private owners and corporations.





FREE HOMESTEADS